

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850.

REMINISCENCE.—The increase of business within the past year at the islands, and the bustle and hurry of a commercial town so unusual, hitherto, except for a few months during the shipping season, are calculated to awaken in the minds of the old residents of ten, fifteen or twenty years, a new train of thoughts, and to inspire all classes with anxious speculations in regard to the future.

We well remember with what anxious excitement the cry of "sail-bo" was regarded fifteen years ago; and into what a state of commotion the little foreign community of Honolulu would be thrown, by a veritable arrival from "fatherland." Letters and papers from five to fifteen months old were eagerly seized and their contents devoured with a greediness indicating the zest which their perusal afforded; while the one or two cargoes of goods imported for the market here, were slowly distributed amongst the consumers, whose means for purchasing were exceedingly limited.

Things have changed much since then. Most of the substantial warehouses, stores and private dwellings have been erected, the Nuuanu Road opened, wharves built, Custom House and Market provided, water of superior quality introduced for any amount of shipping, and ships are daily arriving from all quarters of the globe, with their cargoes of varied merchandise, most of which finds here a remunerating market. We would not, for a moment, convey the impression abroad that any thing like San Francisco speed has been attained in business here. Such is not the case. The market here is limited, and it is possible to overstock it, as a few months hence will doubtless prove. But there has been a steady and progressive improvement for ten years, and in none of these years, so much as during the past. More buildings have been erected, more foreigners have come in to reside, and more products raised from the soil, than in any preceding year.

Ten years ago the sugar product of a single plantation, only, found no market here; and the enterprising firm who were trying to raise an export, and who commenced ploughing with a team of about fifty men, for want of cattle, were obliged to ship their sugar to the antipodes, at a ruinous sacrifice.

And in the matter of government, no less has been the improvement, than in other particulars. From a state of uncertain responsibility, oppressed with heavy debts, and without a constitution or written laws, what has not been accomplished for the nation in twenty years? We now find here an established Constitutional government, with its responsible head, and its responsible executives; whose independence is justly acknowledged by the most powerful and enlightened nations of the earth, and which is abundantly capable of providing for the wants and exigencies of a Christian people, and for its relations with other Christian States. We see the nation entirely out of debt;—a financial condition as enviable in a nation as it can possibly be in an individual—with a revenue adequate to its economical wants, and with the ability to devote something, yearly, to public improvements. We see a nation living in peace and contentedness, whose condition has received more amelioration through the voluntary concessions of the rulers, than centuries of bloodshed have wrenched from the oppressor in many other lands; the vote by ballot introduced, universal suffrage granted to the people, and the meanness subject eligible to a seat in the legislature of the land.

In addition to these rights, freely accorded to the people, His Hawaiian Majesty has stepped boldly forward in advance of all other sovereigns we ever read of, and from the condition of serfdom, has voluntarily elevated his subjects to that of land-owners, giving them, without price, a fee-simple to a portion of the soil, which, from time immemorial was regarded as his own right inheritance. In thus elevating his subjects, His Majesty has elevated himself, to a high point of dignity and honor, never to be forgotten.

In contrasting the past with the present, and in looking forward to the future, we confess our hopes and expectations are high for a glorious and rapid advancement. We have no fears that the busy enterprise of the present, will subside into the inactivity of the past. We are in the midst of a new combination of elements, and a new world has sprung up in our near vicinity, mature in vigor and stability, as really as did that discovered by the immortal Columbus, to the inhabitants of Europe. The relations of these islands are changed. From being an isolated speck in the midst of the North Pacific, almost shut out from the knowledge, the business and the sympathies of mankind, we find ourselves in the very highway of the nations. From a secondary condition in regard to a market for tropical productions, we are now the first and nearest to an opening for all the islands can be made to produce. The lands now lying untilled, and which have never yielded their wealth to the husbandman, but which have been looked upon from his use, are now thrown open to his enterprise, and invite his culture.

These being facts, what is to hinder the prosperity of the islands in all those respects which constitute a nation great? We know of nothing, but feel assured that by a persevering course of honorable action, and vigorous enterprise, these islands will soon rise to a point of importance and prosperity, till but recently, never dreamed of.

A NOBLE SPECIMEN.—Mr. E. H. Rogers has presented us with one of the finest specimens of aqua we have ever seen. It is of the vegetable marrow variety, and was raised in Manoa valley, by a native. Its weight is ninety pounds, measures five feet six inches in circumference, and the meat is from three to four inches in thickness. It is certainly a noble specimen of the products of the soil, and proves that "some things can be done here as well as others." Those wishing to see it, can do so by calling at the office of this paper.

We have never seen but one squash exceeding it in size or weight. That was of the same variety, exhibited in N. York, and weighed 136 lbs. We shall save the seeds of this specimen, and those wishing to try them can obtain them here gratis.

We learn that a complaint has been made by the surviving native passengers from China, on board the *Enigma*, to the Acting Governor of this island, and that the subject has been brought to the notice of H. B. M.'s Consul General. As the brig is under the British flag, and the sufferings endured were upon the high seas, as a criminal act it is a case that comes alone under the cognizance of British authorities. This is the most melancholy affair that we have heard of recently; and one that demands a sifting investigation. They not only suffered from want of food and water, but assert that they were kept on deck 64 days, without shelter, and were almost constantly wet with both sea-water and rain, and shivering with cold. No wonder four of the poor people died; the wonder is, that any survived. But as we have our information from native authority only, we forbear the expression of all the indignation we feel, until the facts are more fully developed upon an examination.

A civil suit has been instituted against the owners, for damages, at which time the facts will all come out, which we shall endeavor to lay before the public.

JAPANESE ART.

A few articles of Japanese furniture were brought by the brig Don Carlos, purchased in China, which are rich and exquisite specimens of the perfection to which the Japanese have brought the art of inlaying and painting. A centre table and a ladies cabinet, particularly exhibit a blending of colors, and a brilliancy which can scarcely be surpassed, and which are rarely seen. A writing desk also, less ornate, but not the least valuable of the articles exhibited from this cargo. The lacquer of the Japanese work seems of a more perfect and better character than that of the Chinese, and altogether, the brilliancy and high finish of their work, leads one to regret the exclusive policy that shuts out foreign commerce, by which their productions might become familiarized to the rest of the world.

COURT NEWS.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, with His Highness the Kuhina Nui, His Excellency the Governor of Oahu and other high Chiefs, arrived at the Palace, on Wednesday evening. The event was announced by a royal salute from the battery on the hill.

A court was held on Thursday the 25th, when the Minister of Foreign Relations presented His Excellency, Mr. Judd, on his return from his special mission as His Majesty's Plenipotentiary Extraordinary to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France; also Prince Alexander and Prince Lot, who had accompanied Mr. Judd on that mission.

They were graciously received by the King; Mr. Judd asked His Majesty further orders and was commanded to resume the duties of his Department as Minister of Finance.

Mr. Judd took occasion to present to His Majesty two beautiful daguerotypes containing five likenesses executed for His Majesty in the name of Alfred G. Benson, Esq., of New York. Afterwards the King ordered a Privy Council on special business.

The official correspondence published to-day with the Governor of the Mariana Islands, will show the pains taken by the officers of Her Catholic Majesty, the Queen of Spain, out of respect to the laws of this Kingdom, which provide for the return of Hawaiian sailors. The example is worthy of being followed.

The question will be better understood by referring to Mr. Wyllie's letter of 20th January, 1849, to the Governor of Guam, page 145 of the published correspondence with the late Consul of France, M. Dillon.

It is reported that Sor Don Francisco Rodriguez Vida, the Consul of Chile, whose arrival is daily expected, is besides, to have the appointment of Consul for Her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain, at the Hawaiian Islands.

CIRCUIT COURT, HILO, HAWAII.—This court was opened at Hilo, on Monday, Sept. 21, 1850, by Judges Andrews and Monoma on the bench.

On the Criminal Calendar there were only two cases. *Ladana vs. the King*, which was an appeal from the decision of the Circuit Judge on a charge of Adultery. Jury returned verdict of not guilty.

The King vs. Naniakua, indicted for house-breaking and larceny—sentenced to a fine of one hundred dollars.

On the Civil Calendar, a number of cases were heard and disposed of, none of which were of sufficient importance to be reported.

The Session occupied six days. Judge Andrews and Mr. Rhodes returned to this city on Tuesday in the *Caroline*.

DIED, in the city of New-York, THOMAS O. LARKIN, Esq., of San Francisco, formerly American Consul in California. Mr. Larkin was well known here, and was an enterprising man, and President of the San Francisco and Panama Steamship Company.

In England, in June, the world-renowned Siamese twins. Upon a post mortem examination it was found that a vital connection existed between them through the connecting integument, as the result of the unique death proved.

THE CHILEAN SHIP GEN. FRERE has been condemned as un-seaworthy, and was sold at auction on Saturday last, by A. B. Howe, for the sum of \$400. This was for the hull only; her moveables were separately sold.

THE IMMIGRATION ACROSS THE PLAINS.—We have been handed the following statement of the immigration across the plains, from the United States to California, by the Fort Laramie route. These statistics were taken from the register at the Fort, on the 31st of June.

Males	11,443
Females	11,119
Children	99
Total	11,661
Number of wagons	3,118
Horses	10,900
Mules	3,589
Oxen	3,438
Cows	338

This is probably but about one third of the immigration by this route during the present season. We applaud the spirit which has induced the registration of the number of persons and teams passing the fort, and thank our informant for his thoughtfulness in furnishing us with the information, interesting to us personally, and valuable to our readers.—*Alla*.

SUGAR.—The annual consumption of sugar is estimated in the Report of the Patent Office at one million of tons. Cuba produces one-fifth of the amount.

The following communication has been on hand several weeks, but a crowd of matter has prevented its appearance till now.—*En*.

"*Puali iau wai.*"

For the Polynesian.
Mr. Editor:—This annual Exhibition and Festival has just passed off at this place with great elation! But perhaps you are not acquainted with the modus operandi, on one of these occasions, if not, then just accord me a small space in the columns of your valuable paper, grant me your indulgence and I will endeavor to give you a brief, though I fear not a very graphic, description of the celebration.

At this season of the year all the scholars belonging to the various schools of the Island assemble at the Mission School House, a large and commodious building, for the purpose of undergoing an examination by the ever vigilant and indefatigable Agent, the Rev. Mr. Dwight, (whose exertions for the progress and advancement of the children in scholastic lore are unwearied,) previous to a vacation of some four weeks. After the examination, which generally occupies about three days, children, teachers and parents meet at the church, where pieces and dialogues are spoken and recited by the former, interspersed by favorite selections of sacred music and addresses by those who feel an interest in the success and welfare of the children. At the conclusion of these exercises a good dinner of substantial edibles is prepared in some convenient place and of which all sit down and partake. So much by way of explanation.

The morn of Thursday, August 1st, was ushered in with a brilliant sun and a cloudless sky. Nature seemed to smile forth with unusual splendor, as if in honor of the day and the occasion. All Molokai was alive! Children of every age and size, with their happy, laughing countenances, were seen running about in every direction, apparently quite eager and impatient for the contest to begin. At 9 a. m. a procession of about seven hundred girls and boys (neatly and uniformly clad, the former in white dresses and red silk shawls with a profusion of fancy ribbon, tastefully arranged, the latter in blue, red, and yellow spencers with white pants) was formed at the church, and, being marshalled by their respective teachers, marched onward in grand style, presenting an imposing and respectable appearance, with flying banners bearing the significant inscription of "water only." And after a parade of an hour, returned to the church, in order to commence the exercises of the day.

Arrived at this sacred temple, a perfect scene of Babel ensued in securing seats and places for the children and spectators, for the house was crowded to excess, every nook and corner, as well as the door-ways, being filled with the anxious natives to witness the proceedings. At a fair computation, I should think that there were not less than fifteen hundred persons present. However, after a while, order being restored, the exercises were opened with an impressive prayer by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, the American missionary at this station, whose faithful and well tried services, for a period of eighteen years, in introducing the arts and customs of Civilization and in causing the spread and growth of the Gospel among the inhabitants, are well known, and have not been in vain, as the proceedings of this day amply testified. Music from a well organized choir, under the management of Naniakua, followed, after which the recitations commenced and the first in order came "Belshazzar's Feast," from Dan. 5th. 1st. This piece was spoken in grand style and with much ease, by two boys and a girl, Kawahilo, Kawao, and Kuehwa 1st. "Hannah's Prayer," from Sam'l 1st, 14th and 2d, 1st, 10th, by Kapika and Kuehwa 1st. "Ruth's Petition to the King." An excellent thing well executed by Wahiwhalo, Kane and Kapihe. Dialogue from "Pilgrim's Progress," well performed by Hahulu, Pili, Palekulahi, Kanelua, Unuini, Kahanuwa and Kuehwa, four boys and three girls. "A husband Seeking and Gaily Dresses," an humorous piece of composition prepared for the occasion by Mr. Hitchcock, and admirably recited by four promising young Misses; viz, Maiou, Kahoopi, Delola and Kahalekai. "Time past and Time Present," another grand piece by Mr. Hitchcock, and spoken to admiration by two smart and active lads, Solomon and Alapai. "Ava and Rum," composed by Nahale, an active and intelligent Teacher, spoken by Kaoloki. Dialogue from Galatians' Book of the Soul, Wahiwhalo, Wahiwha and Kahalekai. This piece seemed to give much satisfaction from the apparent indifference and nonchalance of the performers, and in sooth I can safely say that could not discover the least approach to timidity in any of the speakers, and firmly believe they would not suffer in comparison with the young orators of our New England schools. "Nathan's address to David," 2d Sam'l, 12th. 1st, 14th, Kupihea and Mose. Dialogue from Pilgrim's Progress, by Kupihea, Wahiwhalo Kane, Kahalekai, Kahoopi and Wahiwhalo Wahine, very well performed. Dialogue on the use of Tobacco, composed by Nahale, spoken by Kuehwa and Alapai, the performance of this piece excited the risibles of the audience to an immoderate degree, it was well executed. Dialogue from Galatians' Book of the Soul, nearly spoken by Dania and Kuehwa 3d. Dialogue, composed by Nahale, and spoken by Kuehwa and Kawao. Speech, prepared by the same and recited by Kakeive. And finally a Dialogue composed by Hilo, another efficient and intelligent Teacher, on old Idols, and spoken with much spirit and effect by Kina and Releka, two girls both under twelve years of age. In the management and accomplishment of these pieces the speakers displayed a proficiency that was generally quite unexpected. His Honor Judge Jones was present and expressed marked approbation at the success of the exhibition. At this stage of the proceedings, the recitations having been concluded, neat and handsome prizes, consisting of well bound Bibles, were appropriately awarded, by the Superintendent of Schools, Kahanuwa, to those who had excelled in their studies during the past term.

Spiritual and appropriate addresses were then made by the following gentlemen, viz, Us, the gentlemanly and intelligent Lieutenant of the Collegiate Institute at Lahainalua, Judge Makapuu, Iona Ahau Kalana, Kanaka Okai, of Kalaupapa, and Kamai. The speakers endeavored to impress upon the minds of the children the paramount importance of diligence and assiduity in their various schools, in order that when in years of maturity and discretion, they might make good and worthy citizens. And

here the ceremonies being concluded by a Hymn from the choir and the audience dismissed, a general rush was made for the school house, where tables were set and most bountifully spread, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Dwight, with everything that was good and palatable, sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious epicurean taste. The company and guests being comfortably seated, to the number of about eight hundred, and an impressive blessing invoked by the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, a general dejeuner was made upon the edibles, and, judging from the rapid disappearance of chickens, turkeys, roast pigs, &c. amidst the clattering of knives and forks and the incessant talking and chattering of the natives, they must have met with an exceeding good relish. Pina puddings of an excellent quality were brought on, and soon vanished like dew before a morning sun, fruit, melons, &c. completed the repast, and when after about an hour's devotion to satisfy the omnivorous maw, the company arose and dispersed in excellent good humor, and to all appearances well satisfied with the proceedings of the day. And take it all in all there is not much doubt but what this "Puali iau wai" will be remembered and recurred to with pleasurable delight.

The examination of the scholars was very rigid and severe, and proved highly satisfactory to all concerned, giving striking evidence of great advancement since the last trial of their merits and capacity. Much credit is due the Teachers for their efficiency in promoting the knowledge and learning of the children, and in fact all, both Teachers and pupils seem to have acquired themselves with commendable praise.

And now, Mr. Editor, having accomplished this object at the suggestion of a friend, I will conclude my remarks, and fondly trespass no longer upon your patience, by fondly hoping and humbly trusting that you will, for the first time at least, pardon the intrusion of an

OBSERVER.

A CARD.

In the "Honolulu Times" of 25th inst., there appeared a notice signed F. W. Thompson, in which Mr. Thompson states to the public, that the dissolution of the late firm of Thompson & Howe, was not authorized by him.

The undersigned wishes to notify the public that Mr. T. was notified of the intended dissolution, that he made no objections. The exact words of Mr. Thompson being as follows: "You have done right, Howe, and I do not blame you." In the same conversation Mr. Thompson declared to Mr. Howe, that he wished him to attend to the settlement of all his (Mr. T.'s) affairs; even after repeated solicitations on the part of Mr. Howe, that Mr. T. would name some person to do this for him.

Respecting the management of Mr. T.'s "PRIVATE AFFAIRS," touching which Mr. T. now seems so tenacious, Mr. Howe has only to say that they are not sufficiently inviting in their nature to make the settling of them either a matter of pleasure or profit. Mr. Howe does not wish to argue the point in regard to Mr. T.'s capability to manage his own "PRIVATE AFFAIRS" without assistance, but is quite willing to concede this much, and pledges himself, that from and after the date of Mr. T.'s Notice in the Times of 25th inst., that he will not intermeddle with them in any manner; whether in reference to payment of Mr. T.'s private Bills, or otherwise.

Where the circulation of our Newspapers continued to Honolulu alone, Mr. Howe would not have deemed Mr. T.'s Card worthy of notice, but he is not willing, neither will he suffer, any such medium to misrepresent him abroad.

A. B. HOWE.

Honolulu, Sept. 26th, 1850.

THE USTRINE PREVENTIVE TO CRIME.—We have tried every shade of system but the right. Ingenuity has been on the rack to invent every sort of reformatory, from the iron rule of Mill to the affectionate fattening at Pentonville—except one, and that happens to be the right one. Punishment has occupied all our thoughts—training, none. We condemn young criminals for not knowing certain moralities which we have not taught them, and—by herding them with accomplished professors of immoralities which have been here taught them.

These, and a thousand other facts too obvious for the common sense of our readers to be troubled with, induce us to recommend one other "great experiment" which has never yet been tried. It has the advantage of being a preventive as well as a cure—it is, compared with all the penal systems now in practice, immeasurably safer, more humane, and incalculably cheaper. The "great experiment" we propose is national education.—[Dickens' Household Words.

In other words,—"Education is the great preventive of crime; a "great experiment" never yet tried in England.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—What is joy? 'Tis the well spring of pleasure, a messenger of peace, a precious thing, a hallowed dream. What is grief? The evening of all pleasure, the deep and sombre feelings of regret, the child of sorrow.

What is hatred? An envious name; a theme for devil; the parent of envy, jealousy and rage.

What is sin? The son of Satan, twin-brother to death, the father of corruption.

What is religion? The pilot of the soul to the bright light of Heaven; a communion with the Father of Spirits.

What is love? An inexpressible thing; a volume in a word; an ocean in a tear; a whirlwind in a sigh.

What is truth? It is that principle which emanates from the throne of the Deity; the great companion of the right of man.

What is happiness? An unseen thing; a golden dream of pleasure; the great desideratum.

What is death? A sleep, a rest from earth's toil and cares, a separation of the soul from the frail tenement of clay.

What is immortality? An undying name, an everlasting home for the redeemed sons of light.

Dr. Smiles, of Leeds, England, gives us an edifying idea of the state of education in certain parts of the agricultural districts of his country. In a recent speech, he said he saw it stated that a man for a long time had officiated as clerk in a Church in Norfolk, there being no adult in the parish able to read and write. This is melancholy enough; but the report says the statement was received by the audience with "laughter." That is still more melancholy.

When the Princess Helena was born it was told the Princess Royal that she had got a young sister. "Oh, that is delightful!" cried little innocent royalty. "Do let me go and tell mamma!"

The enormous sum of £50,000,000 is insured on farming stock in England; one office, the Norwich Union, has risks to the extent of £10,000,000.

Scotland, with but 2,628,957 inhabitants, and no commercial centre, no political metropolis, and but little foreign commerce, sends 38,669,169 letters in a year.

Published by Authority.

[TRANSLATION.]
Military and Civil Government of the Mariana Islands.

Most Excellent Minister of Foreign Relations of the Supreme Government of the Sandwich Islands.

Most Excellent Sir,—With a despatch, of 31 May last, from the most Excellent Capt. General of the Philippine Islands, I have received your communication of the 20th January of this year, reclaiming subjects of that Government, left on this Island, of Guaham, by M. Debats, Captain of the French whale ship *Gustave*, and my reply under date of the 3d of this month, is literally as follows:

"Most Excellent Sir,—In answer to your excellency's communication inclosing two despatches from the Sandwich Islands Government; I have to reply to your excellency, that Maria and John Tahuane, brother and sister, and natives of the Sandwich Islands were left on these Marianas by the French Captain M. Debats, of the whale ship *Gustave*, and that with a passport from me, dated 16th January last, they were shipped on board the Anglo American whale ship *Howari*, under command of her Captain Mr. Alexander Bunker, who in a written document, existing in this archive, promised to leave them in their own country.

The other two sailors for whom the said Government enquire, named Teatway and Pow, are not upon these islands; and although I have asked those who are accustomed to lodge sailors, in their houses, if they know anything of them, I have not been able to obtain any information about them. On the 14th day of this year, there died in this place, one named Kalehuahia, a native of those islands, who had been sick by the Anglo American whale ship *Alabama*, Capt. Coteel; at present, there is no subject of that Government here. I have thus given entire fulfillment to the requirements in the precluded communication, and in that of M—, the consul of France, to cause to be restored to that country by the first opportunity that presents itself, all who may remain here, from any cause whatever."

And as it may happen, that by this route, that government may obtain the earliest knowledge of my said answer, I have forwarded it by the first opportunity that has offered, adding that I have commanded the Captain and other officers of the Port to notify the Captains of vessels, who may arrive here, that they are not to permit any subject of that government to be left on shore, under the pretext of a very justifiable cause, and with my consent, being animated by a desire to cooperate with the orders of that government, and because they are not opposed to those of my government; assuring your excellency that I am disposed to give effect to the orders of your King and Lord, provided, like the present, they be in harmony with those of my Queen and Lady.

May God preserve your Excellency many years.

AGASA, 30th December, 1849.

(Signed) PABLO PEREZ.

To His Excellency,

Robert C. Wyllie, Minister

of Foreign Relations to

His Majesty, the King of

the Sandwich Islands.

Departamento de Relaciones Exts.

Honolulu, 10 de Agosto, 1849.

Muy Sür mio,—Tengo el honor de acusar

recibo de la contestacion de V. S. a mi oficio

del 20 de Enero 1849, trasladandome su comu-

nicacion, al Excmo. Sr. Capitan General de

las Islas Filipinas, relativa a la devolu-

cion de los naturales de estas Islas abandonados,

en esa Isla de Guaham, por la fragata

Ballerena Francesa *Gustave*.

Haviendo elevado la citada comunicacion

de V. S. al conocimiento del Rey, Su

Majestad se dignó expresarse enteramente

satisfecho con su contenido, y me ordenó que

a nombre de su Magestad, agradeciese a V. S.

y al Excmo. Sr. Capitan General por la

prontitud y eficacia con que se condescendie-

ron practicar las indicaciones que se so-

licitaron, y muy especialmente por la ex-

trema cortesia—digna de la Nobleza ael

caracter Español—de sus expresiones hacia

la persona y Gobierno de su Magestad.

El Rey se anima por los deseos mas vivos

de cultivar las mas estrechas relaciones de

amistad y comercio con todos los laos de

las Islas Filipinas, y ayo desee que sus

comunicaciones se demuestren con sinceridad

de V. S. el mas obediente

y humilde servidor,

Q. B. S. M.

ROBERTO CRICHTON WYLLIE.

A Su Señoría,

El Gobernador Civil y Militar,

de las Islas Marianas,

residente en Guaham.

Departamento de Relaciones Exts.

Honolulu, 10 de Agosto, 1850.

Excmo. Sr.—El Rey, Mi Señor, me ha

mandado que a nombre de su Magestad,

Comunique a V. E. las mas expresivas

gracias por la nota del 2 de Mayo, a S. S. el

Gobernador de Guaham, en que V. E. se

dignó recomendar la solicitud de mi oficio

del 20 de Enero, 1849.

Y por orden de su Magestad, he escrito

a dicho Sr. Gobernador la comunicacion que

adjunto bajo Sello Volante, Suplicando a V. E.

mandarlo encaminar a su destino.

Su Magestad me ordena que haga saber a

V. E. que tiene el mayor respeto hacia su

Majestad Catolica la Reyna de España, y

que El se considera Deudor a la Nacion

Española, por importantes consejos y ser-

vicios rendidos a sus reales antepasados, por

un honrado Español, Don Francisco de

Muñoz Marín, desde 1791, hasta el dia de su

Puerta, en Octubre 1837.